HONORS TO STANLEY.

DINNER OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL

SOCIETY. SPEECHES BY JUDGE DALY, HENRY M. STANLEY, BISHOP CLARK, THE REV. DR. BELLOWS,

AND OTHERS. The complimentary dinner tendered to Henry M. Stanley last evening at Deimonico's by the Geographical Society, was a particularly flattering testimonial of gratulate him. Among the list the most noticeable names were those of Chief-Justice Chas. P. Daiy of the Court of Common Pleas. Judges Brudy, Leonard, and Van Brunt of the Superior Court, Judges Curtis and Van Verst of the Superior Court, Judges Robinson, Larromore, and J. F. Daiy of the Common Pleas and Judges With all the delicates and loxury which a very superior court goes to one's heart that he cannot be here and origon some of these tid-bits with us.

Well, Sir, I wish our formed State of the Superior Court, Judges Robinson, Larromore, and J. F. Daiy of the Common Pleas and Judges Shea of the Marine Court, ex-Judge Spencer, Clifford A. Hand, the Hon. S. S. Cox, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, the Rev. Dr. Schenck, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, Henry Grinneli, Prof. Dwight, Charkaon N. Potter, Henry Hil-ton, Gen. Van Allen, Blair Scribner, D. Appleton, Richard Scheil, Luther K. Marsh, Judge Danforth, John Living-stone, brother of Dr. Livingstone, Judge Henry E. Davies, Abram S. Hewitt, Douglas Taylor, Henry E. Pierre-pont, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Henry G. Stebbins, John K. Porter, Gen. Elijah Ward, Prof. V. Botta, Chas. Butler, Edward Cooper, Col. Fred. A. Conkling, and Prof. S. B.

After the substantial part of the dinner had been agreeably discussed impatient rappings brought Judge Daiy, the Chairman of the occasion, to his feet with a graceful address of compliment to Mr. Stanley. He said: SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

GENTLEMEN: We have assembled to-night to meet Mr. Stanley. (Applause.) Last evening I had to take part in what is sometimes illustrated as the tragedy of Hamlet without the principal performer. I congratulate you upon the present occasion that you have before you the real presence; that you are not suffering from the disappointment of that very large and very enlightened and very considerate audience of last night, who submitted to it through causes over which Mr. Stanley had no control. I take up, gentlemen, a snuff-box presented nify her appreciation of his services. [Applause.] [Here Judge Daly exhibited the elegant token, glittering in the gaslight.] We cannot but appreciate and esteem this gift as a recognition on the part of a great nation of a noble act. I can only say on your part that if we have nothing of this kind to bestow we have a treasure equally invaluable—the warmth and sympathy of the American heart. [Applause.]

We feel some pleasure that the rescue of Dr. Livingstone was the fenterprise of an American citizen [applause); that the large-mindedness and comprehensive humanity which led Mr. James Gordon Bennett to devise this grand scheme has theen recognized as it deserved to be in every portion of the babitable globe, and as members of the American Geographical Society, who are largely present this evening, we are permitted to share in that gratification that that act was the act of one of our own members. [Appliause.] The pleasure is enhanced by the circumstances that it was committed to the hands of a gentleman whom we welcome to-night; that in ne instance of American enterprise could we ask for a better illustration than that which was displayed by the now enfeebled gentleman who sits by my side (Mr. Stanley). If he was not able to attend the meeting tast evening, he was able to discharge the very important mission intrusted to him with a courage and perseverance that made it a success. I call upon you to drink Mr. Stanley's health. [Ap-

SPEECH OF MR. STANLEY.

This toast having been drunk standing, accompanied with three cheers, Mr. Stanley responded in a long address, sketching in a graphic and interesting manner his experiences in Central Africa, and his meeting with Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji. I feel flattered, said he in the course of his remarks, that an impetus has been given to geo graphical discoveries since my arrival in civilized lands. If I should simply name what has been done, you would see at once what great changes have taken place in the

feelings of people concerning Africa.

Now a regular line of communication has been established between Aden and Zanzibar. We have German expeditions setting forth under the auspices of German Geographical Societies to attack the strongholds of barbarism in Central Africa. We have also English expeditions about starting in order to satisfy the Geographical Society of London as to whether the Victoria Nyanza is correctly drawn by Speke. Dr. Livingstone, through communications given to him by negroes and half-castes and other travelers, says that Lake Victoria Nyanza constitutes five lakes. I dare say that Livingstone is right, because I think that it was rather a hasty conclusion of Speke when he stated that Lake Nyanza

itable perseverance of that heroic traveler, who believes that he has really discovered the sources of the Nile in the Luaiaba, and was now prepared with supplies to substantiate his theory.

SPEECH OF BISHOP CLARK. The next speaker was Bishop Clark of Rhode Island.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY : We have assembled to-night in commemoration of three great discoveries—the discovery of Dr. Livingstone in Africa, the importance of which and the bearing of which upon the civilization of that part of the world and its Christianity it is impossible for us now to esti mate. It seems to me very probable that one position which has been assumed by our ablest writers, that a nation, like an individual, when it has passed the period of maturity and reached the decadence of old age, is

Egypt, which will feel the result of Livingstone's discoveries more than any other nation on the face of the globe, is blessed to-day by an Americanized Viceroy, and it will be a remarkable fact if the proposition to which I have referred should find its first refutation in the case of the most ancient nation which had any ancient civilization on the face of the globe; and yet it seems to me that what is now going on in Egypt as the result of Dr. Livingstone's discoveries, very probably Egypt will wheel around again into the line of nations

likely to be set at naught by the certain events which are now occurringlin the Continent of Africa.

All these things mean the introduction of railroads and telegraphs, and all the other instrumentalities of civilization. And now that the sources of the Nile are likely to be discovered, we shall go there for the three requisites of civilization that are not to be found in any other country-wood, iron, and coal-which, I am told,

I pass to the second great discovery, and that is the discovery of Dr. Livingstone by our young friend, Mr. Stanley. How he ever discovered him I don't know. He must have had some strange antecedents to qualify him for this great work, and I only hope that his greatest hardship does not remain to be encountered, and that is, the hardship of perpetual fêteing and speechmaking. I only wish to ask him one thing, and that is, if he is ever called upon to discover Dr. Livingstone again, he will bring him home again to his own people

and to us. [Applause.]

The third discovery which we have assembled to commemorate is the discovery of Mr. Stanley by Mr. Bennett. I can only say in explanion of this, that Mr. Bernett is an American citizen and an American editor, and if there is anything on the face of the globe which the editor of a New-York newspaper cannot do I would like to have you tell me what it is. [Great laughter.] I close with a quotation, and that was made by a New-England erator at a meeting in behalf of public education. "Mr. Presadent," said he, "the tide of education flows in a thousand different channels, but the greatest of engines is the press." [Applianse.]

SPEECH OF LUTHER R. MARSH. To the toast of "The Bar," Luther R. Marsh responded

n a pleasant vein, concluding somewhat as follows: It is a rare fortune for a young man like Mr. Stanley to leap from the ranks into immortality. We need not arge him to future labor, we need not say to him, "On, Stanley, on !" for he can conscientiously leave remaining discoveries to others. It is pleasant to know that America sympathizes with scientific research. We are to build new railroads. We are to rehabilitate our commercial navy. We are yet to lay out and adorn our national parks of the Yo-Semiter We are to tap the Yankee lead, and call for new inventions. We are to make the City of New-York the home of money gravitation, and to make her citizens the sovereigns of finance; but we have prevailed for the past twenty-four hours, and the weather has turned auddenly cold. Several vessels laden with grain arrived to-day, and a number of others are still on the lake. Disasters are appropriated.

have yet time for the beauties and uses of science, and we have gloriously shown it.

SPEECH OF DR. BELLOWS. The Rev. Dr. Bellows isucceeded Mr. Marsh, to whose speech he wittily alluded. He continued, in part, as

I am very much gratified, and I cannot grow tired of thinking of the wonderful feat which Mr. Stanley has performed, and imagining, what his modesty prevented his teiling us about, and that is, what his own ical Society, was a particularly flattering testimonial of regard for the discoverer of Livingstone, both in the difficulties which he so heroteally overcome. And I

Defining cannot be here and only some of these did-outs with us.

Well, Sir. I wish our friend Stanley, who is having just enough of suspicion and Jealousy to keep him from being spolled liet us thank God that there are some miserable skeptics in the world to keep him from losing his head could feel that the greatest compilment he has ever received has been this very incredulity of the public, which is an admission of his incomparable feat. I believe that I was increduled myself at the start. How should I know but that it was one of those colessal Munchausenisms, which I know the press of our country are capable of getting up. [Laughter.]

I know that it is not very comfortable for a man who has told the truth to have his truthrilness suspected, but I hope he will manage to stomach that, particularly when he must have such a secret satisfaction in thinking: "Well, I know it is true myself, because it is impossible. You know that is a heological doctrine. [Laughter.] Stanley did it because it could be said of him.

Ex-Judge Spencer was next called upon and made a

Ex-Judge Spencer was next carled upon and made a laughable speech, in which he announced that having passed recently through a campaign, he had come to the conclusion that "we may find a new Salt River in Africa," and that Sunset Cox was to be put at the head of the next expedition, Judge Van Vorst, one of the suc cessful candidates, no doubt assisting it as far as possible. [Great laughter.]

The Hon. S. S. Cox, after some hesitation and a good deal of solicitation, made brief remarks, in which he alluded to his own journey into Africa, undertaken some years since, and said he believed that while he was the only one in the room who had been in Africa besides by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, to Mr. Stanley, to sig- Mr. Stanley, he had the advantage over him in one respect, that they had Africa in the American Congress about all the time. [Great laughter.]

The last speech of the evening was made by the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, whose bumorous remarks well entertained the company. At the close of his speech the guests of the American Geographical Society separated.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

In a recent letter to the editor of The Ohio State Journal, Mayor Medili of Chicago reviews the resuit of the trial of the system of cumulative voting is Illinois, and gives his opinion warmly in its favor. He says it is too early yet to tell whether the legislator elected by this method are any better than their prode cessors, but he is of opinion that they compare favorabl with them. He continues :

cessors, but he is of opinion that they compare favorably with them. He continues:

But in another respect the new system has realized the most sanguine anticipations of its friends and others. For the first time in the history of existing political organizations, each party is represented from every portion of the State; and the argregate representation is exactly in proportion to the numerical strength of each party. Thus the Republicans have elected 85 members of the House and the Democrats 67. The Republican vote of the State was 240,807; the Democratic vote dicking O'Conor's) was 187,250. This would give an average of 2,800 Republican votes cast for each Republican member, and 2,790 Democratic votes cast for each member of that persuasion. What could be more equal or mathematically exact? The majority party have complete control, but the minerity party have complete control, but the minerity party have omplete control, but the minerity party have inst the representation they are entitled to on principles of equality. Had the House been elected on the old; "grab all" method, it would stand, Republican, 99; Democrat, 54. We elected our Senate by single districts, and the Republicans carried in districts and the Democratic hat the polymerate vote by the number of Sonators elected, and the quotient is about 7,309 votes to each. Divide the Democratic vote by their Senators elected, and the quotient is 10,400. Thus you perceive the Democrate are not nearly represented in the Senators in proportion to their strength, but in the House, which was elected on the minerity representation plan, they have secured precisely the number of members they should have, on principles of right and justice.

The practical working of the two systems, viz.; the "grab-ali" and the proportional, was strakingly exemplified in this county, which is divided into seven Senatorial districts. The Republicans carried is of them, and the Democrats only one; but for the other house, the Democrats of the interest and sentiments; and for the li

party was organized in indices on 1854) have the Deimo-crata secured a representation from Northern or the Re-publicans from Southern Hilbots, with mre exceptions. The strongest and bitserest Democratic districts down in "Egypt" have now for the first time in the history of existing parties, elected Republicans to the General Assertably.

was a broad watershed, 45,000 square miles in extent
Mr. Stanley described Capt. Speke's course of travel
before arriving at this conclusion, stating that Speke
saw, it is true, an immense sheet of water, but only saw
so or 50 miles of it. Beturning to Unanyembe in a perfect paroxysm and cestasy of discovery, he cries: "I
have found the sources of the Nile." So he returned to
London, and, closeted with Sir Roderick Murchison, stated
his belief, and that fine old gentleman at once fell in
with the idea, and sent Capt. Grant back with him to
establish it beyond a doubt.

Mr. Stanley then traced the route of the two adventurers, showing that Speke alone also on this second
trip saw this same body of water. Mr. Stanley alinded
to the reported discoveries made by Baker, and compared the hasty examination of the region made by
these men to that made by a man of Dr. Livingstone's
cailber, whose whole life had been devoted to exploration. In conclusion, he paid a high tribute to the indomitable perseverance of that heroic traveler, who believes

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Troy Press urges the Hon. Henry R. Pierson of Albany for Speaker of the next Assembly. The Mount Holly (N. J.) Herald hints at Gen.

Gee, B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the next Governor of that State. In the estimation of The New-Haven Palladism it is an hallocination to suppose that Senator Sum-ner is a person of some consequence. It feels confident that the country has not the aligntest sympathy with his opposition to the Santo Domingo scheme.

The Boston Post says the intimations made that Mayor Gaston may be induced to allow his name to be used as a candidate for reflection have created a strong sentiment in favor of his nomination as an inde-

The St. Louis Dispatch says political orphans are picuty just now, and advises all such to possess their ils in patience. It quietly disposes of the attempts common party at this time by remarking: "cannot tell what shape parties will take until we kn what question will come before the people for considation. Meanwhile, the political orphans must learn to without parties, or act for the time with that which the deem nearest right."

Col. J. W. Forney writes a letter from Washington to his Press, in which he speaks of his conviction that the President intends to continue his application of the Civil Service rules to filling vacancies, and says ru-nor runs that Senator Conking has a longing for the shoes soon to be vacated by Justice Nelson in the Su-preme Court. Col. Forney thinks the President ought to have a salary of \$100,000 a year and a good private resi-dence, the Cabinet ministers each \$25,000, and the Su-preme Justices at least \$20,000.

Confessing its inability to say what the reform tendencies recently exhibited by Gen. Grant may amount to, The Bufulo Courier (Dem.) frankly and patriotically says: "While the party of his opponents neither ask nor expect aught at his hands, he may be assured that they and the people at large will most readily and heartly applaud him in every act wherein he shall place the interests of the country above those of party. Whatever he may do to restore peace and the rule of law at the South, or to repress corruption and abuse anywhere, we shall receive as gladly at his hands as if he were the President of our choice.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 28-1 a. m.
Sanopsis for the mast (mentu-four Acture.
The barometer has risen on the lower lakes

The barometer has risen on the lower lakes and over the Eastern and Middle States, with clear weather and westerly to north-westerly winds; from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, northerly and north-easterly winds with partly cloudly weather; in the North-West, over the upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, southerly and westerly whole with generally clearing and clear weather.

For the lower lakes and thence over the New-England and the Middle States northerly to westerly winds, increased pressure, and clear weather; for Tennesses, the Gulf, and the South Atlantic States, northerly winds veering to north-easterly with partly cloudy and dearing weather; in the North-West and thence to the lower and middle Ohio Valley and Michigan, south-weaterly winds, diminishing pressure, and partly cloudy and warmer weather.

STORM ON THE LAKES.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27 .- Terrific wind squalls have prevailed for the past twenty-four hours, and the

ELECTION RETURNS

-	GOTHAN	OB.	Panau		PRESE	BET.
Counties, Fairtheid	9,399 4,804 2,857 10,991 4,780 1,803	7,645. 9,820. 4,428. 3,075. 10,544. 5,568. 2,188.	Greetey. 8,516 10,198 4,405 2,599	8,401 10,623 4,565 3,448 11,349 6,108 2,355	Dem. Seymour. 8,235 9,724 4,985 2,973 12,192 5,299 2,009 2,335	Esp. Grant. 8,614 9,231 5,130 3,473 10,722 6,334 2,628 4,167
Total Jewell's majorated a source of the source of t	ority, 2.0	001; G	rant's for G	major	ty, 4,75 er, 91,125	a: in

	NEW-J	ERSE	Y-IOF	EICIAL			
	1868.				1879.		
	Dem.	Brn.	-Gove	Ren.	-Pagett	Adm.	
Counties,	Sermour.	firent	Parker.		Greeler.		
Atlantie		1,633		1,043.		1,333	
Bergen		2.164		2,648.		2,990	
Burlington			4.887	5,648		6,194	
Camden		4.158	3,787	4,330.		5.107	
ape May		958		728	415	899	
Cumperland.		1,777	2,404	3,411.		3,785	
East X.		13,043	11,360		10,470	15,525	
Floucester	1,709		1,960	2,501.		2,727	
Tudson			10,227		10,501	9,057	
Tunterdon	4,796		4,663	3,023.	4,116	3,447	
dercer		4,378	4,594	4,021		4,951	
diddlesex	4,274	3,546	4,367	4,175.	3,956	4,972	
Jonmouth	5,236	3,770	5,224	4,021	4,710	4,200	
Morris	3,934		3,733	3,771.	3,271	4,656	
Deman		1,870		1,536.	1,061	1,550	
Passaic		4,055	3,523	4.141.		8,148	
alem		2,554		2,361.	2,161	2,672	
omerset		2.186		2.254		2,715	
dsscx		2,196		1,849.	2,012	2,037	
Juion.		3,425		3,767		4,627	
Warren		3,627		2,117.	3,885	2,782	

Seymour's majority in 1868, 2,870; Parker's majority in 1871, 5,979; Graut's majority in 1873, 14,860. Total vote in 1868, 169,132; in 1871, 158,745; in 1872, 168,467. The O'Conor

Electorni ticket received 505 votes.

The vote for President in 1872, above given, is that of Olden, Adm., and McClellan, Dem. The average vote of the Liberal Electors is about 400 less than the above fig-ures, for the reason that in Somerset County there were 388, and in Warren County 242 votes cast for John F. Boppe, instead of John A. Boppe; and in Somerse County 388, and in Warren County 1,103 for Sidney A Bevans, instead of Sidney B. Bevans, both Boppe and Bevans being Electors on the Greeley ticket. The average vote of the Greeley Electors, with the above-mentioned votes thrown out, is 75,397, and of the Grant Electors, 91,593; majority, 15,196.

VOTE FOR C	ONGRESSMEN.
I. Counties. Clare Has et a. Camdion. 2,295 5,116 Cape May. 411 997 Cumberland. 2,482 3,794 Gioucester. 1,557 2,794	Hunterdon 4,144 3,558 Somerset 2,550 2,728 Sussex 2,835 2,056 Warren 4,169 2,651
Total. 8,548 15,312 John W. Hazleton's maj., 6,261. H. Parker Doubles. Atlantic. 1,004 1,329	Total13,458 10,994 Robt. Hamilton's maj., 2,464.
Mercer. 4,684 4.97; Ocean 1,116 1,716 Total 11,787 14,19;	Total 9,986 12,701 Wm. W. Phelps's maj., 2,715.
Samuel A. Dobbina's mal.,	VI. Randall Ward. Essex. 10,403 16,661 Marcus L. Ward's mul., 5,658.
Monnouth 4,538 4,538 Union 3,847 5,269	VII. Tarloz Scudier. Hudson. 9,108 10,377 Isane W. Scudder's mal., 1,269.

H		WISC	CONSIN-	-[Ovv			
L	1871				2	159	18
ı.		Govern	LHOTE.	Life	DEST.	Pages Dem.	E.p.
ı	Manager The	Deut.	Masistern.	Greeker.	Grant. S	Ser more	Citient
п	Adams	217	710	233	880	1120	95
	Ashiand	16	40	63	5529	80	
н	Barron	35	160	38	120	New c	ount
1	Bayfleld			42	80		2
r	Brown	LTID	1.335	2,155	2,654		1,80
	Buffalo	507	1,150	2002	843		1,09 ctest.
١.	Burnest	. 22	198		757		98
U	Caltimet	1,129	604	1,313	1,025		67
и	Chippewa	854	0.09	111	801	137	41
	Ciark	1,579	2.248	1.515	3,070	1,893	3,86
L	Crawford	916	814	1.151	1,102	1,186	1,10
Ŧ.	Dane	3,865	4,171	8,782	5.144	4,880	5,73
	Dodge	4,575	2,538	5,022	3,051		3,63
	Door	100	578	214	873		61
I	Douglas	< 69		596	72		7
P	Dunn	000	1.133	433	1,390		1,13
U	Eau Claire	990	1,409	9136	4,292		1,28
П	Fond du Lac.	11,875	3,596,	4,429	4,007		4,64
E	Grant	1,971	1,154	1,216	2.450		2,79
ı	Green	610	1,299	1.1145	1,511		1,80
	Green Lawe	1,602	1,457	1,978	2,078	1,959	2,54
t	Jackson		664	354	956	316	1,05
r	Jefferson	2.867	2.225	3,559	2,580		3,19
ı	Juneau	829	1,080	1,068	1,421		2,44
Г	Kenosha	901	1.051		1,108		1,53
r	Kewaunee	669	361	1,012	2,180		9,00
ı	La Crosse	1,374	1,708		2,031	2,106	9.22
ŀ	Lafayette	1,612	1,452		2.380	2,640	2,60
ı	Manitowoe	21000	217	211	471	788	20
ı	Marquette	971	572	010	643	920	66
ı	Milwankee	5,671	3,690,	8,515	5,883		8,10
ı	Monroe	914	1,280		2,117		1,95
ı	Ocusto	310	(1027		1,076		7 500
ı	Outagumie	1,746	1,219	1,997	1,542		1,50
ı	Ozaukee	1,574	295		574		54
ı	Pepin	237	577	634	1.460	583	1,35
ı	Pierce	534	561	199	659		312
ı	Polk	182	800	710	1,536		1,23
1	Portage	1,659	2.073	2,1:0	2.880	1,924	3,13
1	Richland		1,401		1,015	1.102	1.61
1	Rock.	1,504	3,651		5,138	2,135	5,58
0	St. Croix	1,015	1,181	1,190	1,373	SIL	2,33
ı	Sauk	891	1.892	1,354	2,702	1,366	3,25
1	Shawamo	250	191		416	235	29
1	Sheboygan	1,943	1,927		2.687	2,457	3,00
ø	Trempealeau.	291		917	1,407	268	1,19
1	Vernon	416	1.685	542	3,512	631	2,24
1	Walworth	1,270	2,968	19,750.00			1.21
H	Washington		2,423		2,671	2.971	2,93
1	Waukesha	2,509	1,075		2,050		1,50
1	Wattpaca		1,500		1.708		1,74
1	Waushara Winnebago		3,005		4.280		4,71
1	Wood		340		563		46
		1780	1000000	77.7		10000	-

Totals.....68,930 78,290.....86,504 105,050.....84,707 108,857 Cadwatlader C. Washburn's majority in 1871, 9.379; Grant's majority in 1872, 18,546; in 1868, 24,150. Total vote in 1871, 147:319; in 1872, 191,554; in 1868, 193,564. YOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

VOTE F	OH C	ONGRESSMEN.	
	.4dm	Dist. Lib.	dilm.
Dist. Life.	Wille		BRA LAU
1. Counties. Sloan.		Brown 2,322	2,093
Kettesha 1,230		Calumet 1,299	798
Racine 2,138	2,882	Door 198	891
Rock 1,751		Green Lake 1,027	1,576
Waiworth 1,528	3,538	Kewaunee 916	604
Wankesha 2,733	2,681	Outagamie 1,965	1,566
		Wanpaca 1,046	1.962
Total 9,300	15,066		1.710
Charles G. Williams's	s mut		4,097
1,186.		To continue and the continue and the	-
Control of the contro	drien.	Total12,358	15,803
Dist. Lib.	Hazel	Philetus Sawyer's 1	najor-
II. Smith.	1000	ity, 3,545.	
Columbia 1,854	3,103	VII. Marsten	. Rusk.
Dane 4,949	5,027	Buffalo 609	1,099
Jefferson 3,595	2,579	Clark 174	894
Sauk 1,386	2,699		1.581
SAUK James	-	MARRIED PROPERTY LIVE AND A PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	
***************************************	19.100	Jackson 455	866
Total11,784	3.04400	La Crosse 1,893	2,269
	illia)	Monroe 1,464	2,092
1.024.		Pepin	558
		Pierce 634	1,464
III. Warden.	Harber.	St. Croix 1,220	1,352
Crawford, 1,177	1,173	Trempealean 423	1.442
Grant 2,359	4,278	Vormon 443	2,587
Groen 1,282	2,467	1 OF 18011	-
Iowa 2,000	3,079	Total 8,547	16,183
Lafuyette 1,940			
Richland 1,092		Jeremiah M. Rusk'	a mar-
MCDIMING Live		jority, 7,636.	
0.000	10 015	VIII. Carson.	
Total 9,880	10,740	Adams 287	875
J. Allen Barber's maj.	, 3,860.	Ashiand 3	137
AMERICAN .		Harron 34	124
Mitch		Harfield 2	129
IV. ell.	ler.	Burnett	160%
Milwaukee 8,855		479 A 40 MARIE OF 1	937
Ozaukee 1,697	074	Donglas 101	72
Washington 2,769	330	Dunn	1,996
William Committee	-	T-110	1,399
Total13,321	7,120	Juneau 1,119	
Alex. Mitchell's maj.		Marathon 742	331
Treat of transition and	AVENTICE;	Marquette 1920	642
V. Eldridge	Bacts.	Oconto (00)	1,098
	26.117	Polk 178	649
Dodge 5,586	4 120	Portage 735	1,619
Fond du Lac 4,393	0.450	Shawano 465	412
Manitowoc 2,526	0.554	Wood 468	611
Sheboygan 3,082	2,071	Wood 468	UAA
			10.711
Total15,387	12.507	Total 7,104	10,711
Charles H. Eldridge	'a ma-	Atexander S. McDill	with.
arity, 3,080.		jority, 3,607.	
harried a second		Harris San Charles and American	10 17
	Trees.		
4.33	4 14 9 16	Official 1	

ity, 3,080.	So. warn-	jority, 3,60		
	HIO (Official.)		
	18		инт. 15	872.
	Dem.	Rin.	Lib	dilm.
Counties.	Seymour.	Grent.	Granley	Grant
Adams	2,247	2,044	1,973	1,877
Allen		1.893	2,461	2,010
Ashland		2,205	2,068	2,183
Ashtabula		6,108	1,678	5,764
Athens		2.908	1,300	3.025
Auglaise		1,266	2,535	1,180
Belmont		3.603	3,647	4.267
Brown.		2,715		2,598
Butler		3,298,	4,226	2,993
Carroll		1,807	1,281	1,817
Champaigu		2.554	2,185	3,059
Clarke		3.928	2,612	4,60%
Clermont		3,478	3,658	3,469
Clinton		2,922	1,786	3,105
Columbiana		4,881	2,897	4,772
Coshocton		2,176	2,656	2,252
Crawford		2.019	3,095	2,081.
Cuyahoga		12,582	8,033	14.451
Drake		2.000	2,760	3,069
Deflance		1.100	1,720	1,093
Delaware		2.976	2,013	2,713
Erie		3.130	2,287	2,905
Fairfield		2,439	3,899	2,540
Fayatie		1,970		2,140
Franklin		5,179		5,796
Fullou,		2.171		2,210
			(92)	-

The state of the s	15	365.	PRESID	HNT.	1872.	
The same	Dem.	Re		Lib.	ditm.	
	Serminer.	Gra		1,55		
Gailin	1,020	2,67	H	600		
CALLEST TAKE	640	2.8h	******			
CALINGTIA	1,829	4.99	1	1,961	2,629	
	1,049	9.74	1	L	154549	
	15,769			24.24	SECOND.	
	2,529	9.97		2,449	9,311	
	1,766	7.199		1.970		
	1,620			1,695		
	1,464			1,510	1,160	
	2,850	27,4525		2,233	3,171	
	2,711	18 (18E)		1,860		
Holmes	2.859	W 450	1	2,000		
Huron	2.743			2,182		
Jackson	1,612	9,013		1,555		
Jefferson	2,117	2,08	******	2,102		
Knox			1			
Lake	2,755		3	2,730	2,751	
Lawrence	1,647	2,90			3,624	
Licking	4,432	3,100		1,607	3,493	
Logan	1,770	134,905		1,955	2,785	
Lornin	1,500	2411		2,007	4,432	
Lucas	3.097	4.00		3,092	5,453	
Madison	1,550	7.00		1,625	1.934	
Mahoning	2,757	2 32		2,518		
		# 15 et	******			
Marion	1,998	2,000		1,842	1,340	
Medina	1,693	241101		1,695	2,794	
Meigh	2,027	3,041		1,812	3,501	
Mercer	2,394		Licens	2,099	1,026	
Minmi	2,659			2,910	3,753	
Monroe	3,397			2,873	1,007	
Montgomery	6,113	5,000		7,183		
Morgan	1,893	2,52		1,561	2,009	
Morrow	1,870	2,46		1,689	2,197	
Muskingum	4,504	4,07		4,304	4,058	
Noble	1,715	2,30	\$	1,627	2,016	
Orthwa	1,304	196	1	1,439	1,122	
Paulding	623	. 253	b	637	919	
Persy	1,986		S	2,172	1,907	
Pickaway	2,725		9	2.650		
Pike	1,727			1,668		
Portage	2,362		L	2,438	3,378	
Proble	1,998			2,701	2,715	
Purnam	2,000	1.18		2,131	1,275	
Richland	3,754	3,30	0	3,672	3,369	
Ross	3,645	13,339	1	3,711	3,650	
Sandusky	2,944	2,44	J	2,729	2,280	
Selete	2.152	2,50		2,091	2,888	
Benecu	3,540	2,97		11,462	3,128	
Shelby	2:274	1,00	5	2,311	1,717	
Stark	4,018	5,00		5,250	5,817	
Summit	2,114		·	2,738	4,534	
Trumbull	2,313	8.90		2,321	5,563	
Tuscarawas	0.432			3,586	3,178	
Union	1,454			1,564	2,450	
Van Wart	1,651	3 64		1,667	1,605	
Van Wert Vipton	1,554			1,340	1.014	
	1,873	9 01		2.168	0,700	
Warren		Shyd I			4,331	
Washington	3,597	Washing.	Š	3,580	3,701	
Wayne	3,816	13-110		3,333		
Williams	1,814	2,22	1	1,419	2,213	
Wood	1,891	2,000		1,846	2.994	
Wyandot	2,759	3,70	k	2,095	1,816	
- 10 mm				Tall Hills	10 HG 1831	

238,700 287,128 244,321 281,852 Total Grant's majority in 1868, 41,428; in 1872, 37,531. Total vote in 1868, 515,538; in 1872, 526,178. In 1872 O'Connor received 1,163 votes, Biack 2,100, and there were 162 other

ELECTION NOTES.

The complete official returns of the election in California give Grant 13,600 majority.

The official returns in Michigan give Grant 135,244 votes; Greeley, 76,776; O'Conor, 2,852; Black, 1,256. The official vote for Grant Electors in Alaama is 99,272; for Greeley, 79,441; for O'Conor, none.

The vote of Kansas was canvassed yesterday. The following are the official majorities; Osborne (Rep.), for Governor, 31,077; Stone, for Lieutenaut-Governor, 32.945; Smallwood, for Secretary of State, 33,836; Wilder, for Auditor, 33,131; Hayes, for Treasurer, 31,198; Williams, for Attorney-General, 33,486; McCarty, for Superintendent of Schools, 33,886; Kingman, for Chieftice, 33,030. The majorities on Congressmen, an Re-dican, are: Lowe, 32,916; Phillips, 32,630; Cobb, 31,861.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

GOOD NATURE IN POLITICS.

Why not? Where is the sense in being illnature!! Recause you and your neighbor differ as to
the merits of this or that candidate or public measure, is
that any reason whytyou should make a personal grievamee of his no doubt astonishing and deplorable but
honest stupidity! It is all right to labor with him, argue
with him, ply him with campaign documents, do your
best to enlighten and convert him; but, candidly now,
have you any just occasion to quarrel with him! Are
you called upon to indulge in hard feeding and hard
language: to make an oblation of oil friendship on
the altar of party! One fact is worth bearing in mind;
and that is, that it is the reality good, honest, well-meanling men who thus allow politics to embitter their personal feelings. The bad men, the self-seckers, the professional politicians, never quarrel. They know better;
they know they cannot afford to. True, they fail out,
every now and then, and abuse each other like pickpockets—just as Buller and Blaine did, two years ago.
But they don't mean anything by it; it is all put
on for the immediate purpose; that accomplished
or proved to be attainable, they make up and go
on as though nothing had happened. The next
you see of them they are in some corner, hand
on know and theads close together, planning new mischlef.
This fact alone, the obstinate good nature of the corruptionists ought to have its lesson for the honest men of all
parties. It is because they distrust each other, because
they take merely political differences too seriously, that
these fellows so often carry their points. If there were
no other reason, a mere concern for honest legislation
and good government ought to make them take a leaf from the enemy's book, and unite their forces. If the
corruptionists cannot afford to quarrel, no more can the
honest men.

A OUESTION FOR BOURBONS. Why not? Where is the sense in being ill-

A QUESTION FOR BOURBONS. It is believed by some that if the National Convention at Baltimore, instead of favoring and adopt-ing the Liberal movement, had nominated an "old-line Democrat," instead of Mr. Greeley, for President, there Democrat," instead of Mr. Greeley, for President, there would have been a very different result. All such we should like to explain these facts: In 1868 Mr. Seymour, a "straight Democrat" of the most unionbied kind, carried eight States and received 89 Electoral votes. But the Fifteenth Amendment, making negroes voters, had not then been passed. The vote was almost exclusively among the whites. In 1872, 1,000,060, or very nearly that number, of negro votes were added to the poil, and yet Mr. Greeley carried seven States, with 74 Electoral votes. In other words, the Liberal movement, with 1,000,000 nearoes against them that the Democrats had not to encounter in 1868, did almost as well. Gentlemen, how do you account for this!

With respect to the amendment requiring a direct vote for President, we do not perceive wherein that will be an improvement. At present the electors are mere ciphers, and the vote is substantially for the President. But if it be intended by the proposed change that it shall be the majority of the popular vate of the whole Union, and not of the States, that shall elect a President, we doubt its wisdom. We are loft to surrender the original foundations on which the Union was erected. The States constituted the pillars of the edifice, and we would preserve them intact forever. But the real evil, apart from religibility, is a fraudulent election. Our conviction is that so long as the secret bailot exists, fraud cannot be prevented. The remedy is obvious: An amendment to the Constitution requiring every voter to give his vote sea voce, or, if a ballot be used, with his name on it and delivered in person. The citizen, not endowed with enough manhood to avow his sentiments, is not worthy of the high privilege of voting, and should not be allowed to exercise it. Resent events show the importance of this change. Palse counting of ballots frustrates and perverts the great object of popular government. And false counting cannot be prevented or corrected while ballots, unvouched by a name, are employed to express the Fushington Chromite (4tim. Re.)

THE SANTO DOMINGO PROJECT.

THE SANTO DOMINGO PROJECT.

From The Washington Chronette (Adm. Rep.)

The Springfield Republican seems to regard the continued presence of Mr. Summer in the United States Senate as sufficient to give a quietus to the Santo Domingo scheme. Gen. Grant distinctly announced to the country that, having done what he conceived to be his duty, and taken the steps to justify his recommendations in relation to the annexation of Santo Domingo, he should leave the matter themseforth in the hands of the people and of Congress. Having said this, he has acted accordingly. There was no attempt on the part of his friends to make the Santo Domingo question an issue in the late contest. The assumption of our Springfield comporary is entirely gratuitous. With no desire to rob Mr. Summer of any honor that he can justly claim in connection with his public life, we have no idea that his presence in or absence from the Senate will have the slightest bearing upon the question alluded to. While no doubt was entertained that, in a commercial point of view, it might doubt was fell that its effect upon the future of Cubs and Hayti would be favorable, many foit that experiments at that juncture might delay and compileate the settlement of domestic questions that demanded grave consideration and continued preparing the way for their peaceful sojution. Whatever may be the uiti-

A Henricant Reality.

Prom The Philadelphia Press (doin Rep.)

One paramount remity impresses every careful observer of the result of the late Pressdential election. The party to successfully antagonize the Republican party has not yet been discretered. There is abundance of scattering material, but the motive is abundance of scattering material, but the motive is abundance of scattering material, but the motive is absent. Recent experience has proved that in such a struggle as that which has just closed, the people are not to be diverted from a general objective point by what are called "side issues," especially if that objective point is patriotically aggressive. No ciamor against the tariff, no demand for Civil Survice Reform, no personal spite or scandal, can turn them from their unaltenable purpose. They even swellow odious subordinate candidates in the resolve to riselect a President who has been taitfuil to his mission. The lesson is useful, and well worth the consideration of the statesman. Theories perish before a logic so stern and severe. And no party, alike the one that has won, and the other yet to be born, can allord to discrepard the double example and warning, THE PATRIOTIC COURSE FOR GEN. GRANT. THE PATRIOTIC COURSE FOR GEN. GRANT.
From The Mismouri Republican (Dens.)

THE PATRIOTIC COURSE FOR GEN. GEANT.

From The Missouri Republican (Dea.)

It looks very much as if President Grant "means business" in the Civil Service Reform, and is fully determined to carry out the pledges made by bis party and himself. If, as now seems highly probable, he can resist the onsaught of the Cameronian Ring to regard to the Philadelphia Postome in New-York, he will have accomplished more substantial good by these two nots than in all the rest of his Administration part together. In his strongic with the corruptionists, President Grant has the hearty sympathy of all good ettimus, and it he persevers until a final and complete triumpi is gained, he will receive the applause and gratinate of all true pairtots, regardless of party distinctions.

THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS.

SCENES IN THE MARKETS-THE BENEVOLENT

INSTITUTIONS AS ALMONERS OF CHARITY. Thanksgiving Day, as a holiday, has for the people a charm that all others lack. To New-England longs the honor of having introduced this gladsome event in the calendar of each year. Old as the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, more universal in its observance than any other holiday, it has continued through peace and war to biess and unite a happy and thriving nation. Those who have not enjoyed a sent at the New-England Thanksgiving dinner do not fully realize the local signifi-cance of the day. In the family reunions which then take place is found a realization of the content which centered in the baronial halls of long ago, when all mem bers of the fendal family were gathered together. In many quaint old New-England homesteads will be reproduced, to-day, in sentiment at least, the scene of Cedrio the Saxon and the Lady Bowens in the banquet hall, asking for news from long absent friends. Nothing can be more charming than the passage in Hawthorne's Note Book, under date of Nev. 28, 1842: "This is Thanksgiving Day, a good old festival, and we kept it with our hearts, and, besides, have made good cheer upon our turkey, and pudding, and pies, and custards. There was a new and livelier sense, I think, that we had at last found a home, and that a new family has been gathered since the last Thanksgiving Day."

This picture will be reproduced in many homes to-day. The hand of Benevolence and Philanthropy, always prodigal in the yule-tide seasons, has provided generously for the sad-hearted and wretched, and hapless must indeed be the fate of him who, in this great city. will not share in the Thanksgiving dinner. There is no prisoner so mean, no creature so lost to shame or honor, no morial so sunk in poverty or harassed by mental or physical pain, who may not to-day be happy, and unite his thanksgivings with those of more favored neighbors. And all have great cause for gratitude. Many great social, moral, and intellectual influences have been greatly nurtured in the twelve months past. Health has generally prevailed. The educational system of the nation has prospered, and American literature has received many substantial additions. Benevolent institutions have grown up with new spheres of usefulness The nation has been at pence with all mankind. "May t long be so," will be the significance of the happy observance of Thanksgiving, Day, 1872.

There is a practical phase which must not be overlooked. In New-York, it is greatly to be feared that, in some instances, the holiday has lost much of its original significance. With not a few its observance is comprised in an hour's attendance at church and two hours' attention to dinner. Be that as it may, the preparations for the annual day of thanksgiving began yesterday, and continued until a late hour of the night. Wherever one went he encountered a reminder of the day so near at hand. On the ferry-bonts and in the street-cars almost every one bore in his arms the traditional thanksgiving turkey. Baskets of celery and garden truck filled the front platforms of the ears. Butchers' boys drove up and down the avenues at reckless pace, ringing servants' bells and delivering orders at basement doors. Produce venders, the city over, covered the sidewalks with baskets of fruit and vegetables. The flower-stands at the ferries furnished many bouquets, which will orna-ment, to-day, the tables of cheerful bouseholds. All seemed mindful of the morrow, and the preparations for the best dinner of the year were thoughtfully and gener ously made.

The scenes in the markets last evening were animated. The narrow avenues were crowded with hesitating housekeepers, who selected with great care the edibles for to-day's dinner. People were to be seen hastening in all directions and carrying home something for to-day's use. All the occupants of the markets drove a lively

the first and the companies of the continuence would have been a very different result. All such we should like to explain these facts: In 1858 Mr. Seymour, a "straight Democra" of the most undoubted kind, are "resident Democra" of the most undoubted kind, are resident to Amendment, and the sum of exclusively among the whites. In 1872, 1000,050, or very nearly that number, or negro votes were added to the poil, and yet with the companies of the missing with uncommon developed the continuence of the poil and yet with the continuence of the factorisation, and a number of diplomance of the continuence of the continuence of the continuence of the factorisation and the continuence of the continuence of

FIRE IN FIRST-AVE.-LOSS \$20,000.

The three-story brick building Nos. 185 and 187 First-ave., 50 feet front by 110 feet deep, was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin, about 1 a. m. to-day; loss, \$8,000. First floor of No. 185 occupied by C. H. Reed, pork packer; loss, \$1,000. First floor of No. 187 occupied by Edward Rafter, grocer; loss, \$1,500. Two upper floors of Nos, 185 and 187 occupied by David S. Brown, jr., soap manufacturer; loss on stock and machinery, \$1,500. Total loss, \$20,000; insurance unknown. The flames were dis-

ioss, \$20,000; insurance unknown. The flames were discovered on the top floor at about 12:15 o'clock, and a first
alarm was sounded at 12:30.

Four engines went to the fire, but, owing to the inflammable material stored in the building, the flames had
gained such rapid headway that a second alarm was
sounded at 12:36, and four additional engines summoned.
Close in the rear of the building were several tenementhouses, which were greatly endangered, and the roofs of
buildings on either side of the fire were ignited. But
about 15 minutes after the arrival of the additional engines the fire, though not extinguished, seemed to be
under complete control and confined entirely to the
destroyed building.

mate decision of the country in relation to Santo Do-mingo, the action of the President will be vindicated by history as fair and just. have. They will act with other bedies of a similar nature, or intependently, as may seen , west in each in stance.

SYNOD OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH. CINCINNATI, Nov. 27 .- The fourth Thiennial Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States assembled to-night. There were two hundred doi. egates in attendance. The Rev. Dr. S. V. Gerhaid of Lancaster, Fenn., was chosen Moderator. The opening arruen was presented by the Bay. J. H. Flein of Louis-ville, Ky. The body will continue in session about a week.

ALLEGED RESULTS OF THE HORSE DISEASE. CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.-The chickens in Hamton County, in the vicinity of the places where the horse disease existed, are dying rapidly. The hogs are also said to be discussed. One man reports the loss of 30 from the discusse, which he attributes to their posting about stables containing sick horses.

....The affairs of the House of Refuge of St. Louis Court. Ro., have again been in antiquited by the Grand-Jory, and that holy will be day publish an emborate report of their examina-

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Wilselnovon, N. C., Nov. 77.—Spirits Turpositive Sim et Sc., Resen Sim at S3 25 for Stranged, 2000 bils. Stranged sold for December delivery at S3 26. Crede Turpositive tends at 25 for Hard, an 65 for Yellow Dip and Virus. The quest of 44 25.

New-Orloans, Nov. 77.—Flour dult, Double Eric, 862 85 25.

Trible Extra, 85 5078 35 Cheese, 81 2078 35 6. Corn quest; White and Yellow, Stc. Oate Stra et 410 802. Hard did at 61. Bay Strang. Prince, 8276 871 Choic scarce at 2020 628. Port full and demand at 844. Bacett quiet; Shoulder, 54005 62, Clear Side, More, Charles old at 1278 75. Con Side, More, Charles old at 1278 75. Land definition, Scale, Strange, Demand monorate; Infector, 64 2005, First to Fair, Fair, Scale, Princ, Sto. Molance and Control of Control of Strange, Scale, Strange, Story, Scale, Strange, Story, Scale, Strange, Story, Scale, Coffee, 18 will be Exchange—Section, 132, Scale, and Sight, 4 discounts, Gold, 1234.

CHITADO, Nev. 37 — Benefits for three days Cattle, 4.514 head; Hors 76,205 head. Sheep, 2.716 head. Gattle in this request, price steady operations range as 2500 Med. 6, Extra. 0.5 600 med. Cheles. 0.5 550 med. 6, 100 med. 100 m

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Third Page.] ARRIVED.
Steumship Ashiand, Moore, Boston, with miles, and pass, to Wm. P.

Stemmship Ashiand, Moore, Beston, with miss, and pass, to Watt v.

(Print: Wetterhurn (of Bath), Landerkin, Greenack, 33 days, with seal.

S. L. S. Hatch, Purtiana.

S. L. S. Hatch, Purtiana.

S. L. S. Hatch, Purtiana.

S. L. Stevens, Banger.

S. L. Stevens, Banger.

S. L. Stevens, Banger.

H. S. Hodgens, Nocaland.

Ablie, Portiana.

Applie, Providence.

Hary Roo, Nocaland.

Aristic, Providence.

Hary Roo, Nocaland.

Aristic, Providence.

Hall, Boston.

S. A. Munt, Providence.

Helen, Providence.

Hel

SAILED.

Stamphijs Cubs and Geogre, for Liverpoot; Holland and Asia for Londan; Vichslung, for Fortan-Frince; Gen. Sedgwick, for New-risans, Elies S. Terry, for Newtern, Sarlas Maresta and Ferren, Genibrainar; American Llorda, for Buence Arres; Alsaka, for Trisales, Tardens, for Havann. Brigs Nate, for Cork; Caroline and Maris, for librainar; Solina Stamford, for Marseilles.

Charlester, for finantified, for Marselles.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAVANNAR, Ga., Nov. 77.—Arrived, stemmings San Salvador and Buntaville, from New-York, and Wysoning, from Fallalstocking shall flowed, from Greeney, barks alice Cooper, from Evergood, and Schmidt from Rotterdam. Cleared, ship Beart Pelhun, for Bremess, bark Maria M., for Hotterdam, briggs Maria Louine, for Barcelons, and Giran Pickens, for Gottes.

Fournames Movane, Va., Nov. 77.—Arrived, steamship Kinna Dume, from Peanistic Strain for Saltimore, with engine disabled. Salled, bark St. Ursuly, for Baltimore, with engine disabled. Salled, bark St. Ursuly, for Baltimore, with engine disabled. Salled, bark St. Ursuly, for Baltimore, POREIGN PORTS.

Livenipool. Nov. 75.—The Imma Line steamship City of Paris, Capt. Letton, from New-York Nov. 16, arrives here last night. In consequence of the beavy gale, she did not fouch at Queenstown.

The Alban Line steamship Peruvian, Capt. Smith, from Baltimore Nov. 12, arrived here to-day.

 arrived here to-day. Quarkstrown, Nov. 27.—The Cunard Line steamship Olympus, Capt. 2111. from Hoston Nov. 10, for Liverpoot, arrived here at 8 o'clock this BREST. Nov. 2L.-The General Transmillantic Company's steamship St. Laurent, Capt. Lemnire, from New York Nov. 16, arrived here usefy CTHAMPTON. Nov. 27.-The steamship Termania, from Aspinwall,

Dropey Among Morean.

The Biligh fore Brownen of Calcium Compound will relieve the successfrom the system the poison that has been absorbed during the disease, and which results in Glanders, Dropey, So. Propared only by Tilder & Co., 176 William et.

Nicol, Davistson & Co.,
No. 606 Broadway, factory No. 6 Great Junes of Glass entires and Regravery, are introducing new and Rabinoushie patterns of cut and engraved Glass of pure Grystal. Glass made to order with Initiats, Greats,
Monograms, &c. Also, China, Plated Ware, and Gas Fixtures. Propey, among horses affected by the prevailing matady, will never open if Sminn's Magic On. is used in ouring the disease. Its assesses prevents glanders. Even rous horse will manufest his gratifical after inventy-four house use of Brank's Masic Ott. Try it. John V. Harst A. Agent, N. Y.

Thankagiving.

Those who feel the most head and heartfelt thanks, now-s-days, are see who visit the Couron Buntan Association, in the Cooper in-

"Digestion."—"Con LITER OIL invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HALARD & CASWELL's is perfectly pure and paintable.

MARRIED.

HUKHLL-GILES—4: the residence of the bride's mother, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. Nov. 21, by the Rev. F. S. De Hass, D. D. s. the Lexington-ave, [New-Yors] M. K. Charch. Reva Hakill, late of Bridgeport, Onno, to Selina D. Giles, daughter of the late laste Giles.

PARKER—SMILLIE—On Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. P. Elder, Edward B. Parker of Poughkeepsis to Matthe, daughter of James Smillie, cap., of this city.

WAREN—BARTON—On Tansday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this citz, by the Rev. John Marray Porbes D. D., William Y. Warren of Buffalo, N. T., te Clars, daughter of William Barton.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full and address.

DIED.

CAULDWELL-On Tuenday, Nov. 25, Deborah Canidwell, daughter of the late John Canidwell, aged 31 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funcral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Isaac Nowton, 25 West Twenty-Gratest, on Friday, 23th inst., at 10 a. m. West Twenty-draf-st., on Friday, 19th that., at 10 a. m. DILLON-On Tuesday, the 35th that., Robert James Dillon, in the 634

DILLON—On Tuesday, the Sik Inst., Robert James Dillon, in the 632 year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 6t. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., on Priday, the 39th inst., at 18:39 a. w. without further unites.

Entimental Sources and Saximus Basse, 51 thumbers st., N. Y., Nov. 77, 1972.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Emigrant Industries's Savings Bank, held this day at the Banking House. the following resolutions were adopted:

#Parenay, it hat be pleased Aimighty God to call from this life our friend, co-trastee, and late Vice-President, Robert James Billon, now, therefore, be it.

co-irratec, and late vire-freezests, never states of the it.

Resolved, That in his death this Board mourns the loss of one whose signal shifty, untiring devotion, and unceasing watchfulness over the interests of this institution have constributed more than we can express its suncess from its inception to the present say.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our most stancers sympathy is their affliction, and that this Board will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That this simple testimony of our indebtedness to our late associate, and of our appreciation of his worth be properly engaged by our officers, and presented to Mrs. Dillon with the request that she will permit us to have the portrait of her valued husband painted, to place beside that of his honored father in our hanking-room.

HUNRY JAMES ANDERESON, President.

place beside that of its benored rather in our handing-route.

ROWARD BAYER, Secretary.

HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, President.

ROWARD BAYER, Secretary.

JAMES ANDERSON, President.

Residence of the Board of Trustees of this Society, held this day at the Banking-bouse, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank having passed resolutions of sympathy and regret at the decease of Robert James Dillos. eq. : therefore, be it

Resolved. That the Irish Ruigrant Society carmently indome the resolutions of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and that this resolution to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and that this resolution to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and that this resolution to added to the engrossed copy, signed by the officers of the Society.

JARISHAM J. CARPION, Secretary.

JARISHAM J. CARPIO

the Grand Central Depot.

HRATHER—On Thesian morning, Nov. 26, after a lingering illness, Abuy Ann, wite of Richard Heather, widow of the late Wm. H. Sweet. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the finers if rous her late residence, 120 West Thirty-seconds st., on this (Thurnday) morning, at II o'clock.

JOHNSON—On Wedgensky morning, Nov. 27, at his residence, Comey Island Road, Henry Johnson, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and firsten of the family are respectfully invited to attend the 'husers' from St. Pani's Episcopai Church, Flatbash, L. L. on Saturday, 30th last., at 2 o'clock; b. M.

MEAD—In Greenwich, Comm., Nov. 27, Arthur S. Mach, and C. V. M.

MEAD—In Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 2: Arthur S. Mead, sou of Fred'k Mead of this cety, in the 21st year of his age. Punctal services at the house of his parents in Greenwich, Prainy, 19th lints, at 2 of clock p. m. Carriages is waiting on arrival of 11:38 train from New-York. NAYLOR-On Wednesday, Nov. 27, Peter Naylor, in the 72d year of his

The relatives and friends of the family are respecifully levited to attend the inneral from his late residence, 314 Fifth are, on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2-20 o clock p. m., without further notice.

SMITH—On Thesstay morning, Nov. 36, at his residence, No. 564 Putmans-are, Thomas Smith, in the 250 year of his age.

The remains will be taken from the house on Priday morning, Nov. 29, at 10:30 o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery, where the lateral services will take place. The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Special Notices

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only
medicines that will care Palmonary Communication. Dr. SCHENCK has
been in constant practice area that the communication of the control of the constant of the control of the control

and dealers generally. JAU. P. Handle.

The Working women's Protective Unice.

A Bleecker et., for the revenuine not redown of lends my mecatility upon weighting warm who see not in hemselved service. FAACHRIS OFTISTS, TRADES WORLD, CLREER, i.e., are repaided to conjugate, and are assisted in abstaining employment. Ways which has been exceed are collected by few whom rescentary. All tree of charge Pont-Office Notice.—The main for flavour during the week on ing SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1973, will cloye as this office as WEDNE-TAR. at 11 a. m., to THURS VALUE of the control of